

**Contribution of Selective Defence National Security Industries on the Economic
Development of Kenya: A Case Study of Kenya Shipyards Ltd**

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this research work is my original work and has not been submitted for a Degree in any other University/learning institution.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

DNSI Defence National Security Industries

KDF Kenya Defense Forces

KMC Kenya Meat Commission

KPA Kenya Ports Authority

KRA Kenya Revenue Authority

KSL Kenya Shipyard Limited

SDG Sustainable Development Goals

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Selective National Defense Industries refer to a strategic approach taken by a country to focus on specific sectors within its defense industry. Rather than having a broad and all-encompassing defense industrial base, a nation may choose to specialize in certain areas where it has a comparative advantage or where specific capabilities are critical to its national security. This selective approach allows a country to allocate resources efficiently, foster innovation, and maintain a high level of expertise in chosen defense-related technologies.

ABSTRACT

The Kenya Defense Forces are involved in various nation building activities and civic duties especially during national calamities and global disasters and thus play a critical role in social development and promoting the social welfare of the citizens in different human aspects. It is evident that the establishment of National Defense Industries has significantly developed of national infrastructure and creation of job opportunities for civilians, military officers and other foreign traders. Military teams such as the Kenya Navy have significantly benefitted from the Defense Industries which provides an opportunity for designing and construction of sophisticated marine vessels such as military ships, fishing equipment, ferries and other advanced surveillance equipment. This research focused on discussing the contribution of Selective Defense National Security Industries on the economic development of Kenya: A case study of Kenya Shipyards Ltd. The study established that the Kenya Shipyard facility contributes to national economic development by creating job opportunities for a significant number of individuals. This includes skilled and unskilled labor in various fields such as welding, engineering, mechanics, and administration. The Kenya shipyard is playing a central role in driving infrastructure development in different areas of the economy, including improvements in transportation, energy, and utilities. In terms of foreign exchange earnings, involvement of the shipyard in international trade significantly contributes to foreign exchange earnings for the country through shipbuilding, repair, and maintenance services for both domestic and international clients. Based on the findings, the research concluded that shipyard facilities in Kenya have a positive impact on employment creation, providing job opportunities for both skilled and unskilled labor in the shipbuilding and maintenance sectors. The research recommended that the Kenyan government and private investors should consider further investments in shipyard facilities to capitalize on the potential economic benefits.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF STUDY

1.0 Introduction

The concept of state sovereignty and territorial confinement called for the establishment of the military to enforce domestic policies, protect national resources and attract other international actors for mutual economic development without any adverse external security threats. Global terrorism and proliferation of versatile national threats has called for innovation and capacity building to ensure that military can utilize local resources and soldiers to develop advanced weapons against external threats and cooperate with other government agencies to mitigate potential national threats. This chapter provides a general background of the benefits and contributions of the Defense National Security Industries and how they have facilitated social and economic growth in Kenya. I will also provide a statement of the research problem, the questions to be answered and the objectives to be met during the course of my research study. A critical review of literature, existing research gaps, theoretical foundations and the justifications of my research study will also be outlined in this chapter

1.1 Background of Study

Globalization and the prevalence of international crimes have prompted the need to rethink effective strategies to enhance national security and foster economic growth. Between 2019 and 2022 the Kenyan government has affiliated different programs such as reviving the Kenya meat commission, building of Ulinzi Sports complex and the revival of Kenya railways track between Nairobi and Kisumu to the Kenya defense forces. The military has prioritized human development and conceptualized the social-economic issues that would strain their security

missions and limit national development agendas such as food security, Universal Health Coverage, Housing and Manufacturing. Establishing the National Security Industries provides an opportunity for utilizing available resources to cut military expenditure and provide improved industrial facilities and quality products that would help the national government meet its development agendas.

The Kenyan government has been on the forefront in the war against terrorism and has made commendable efforts in building advanced war machinery against external aggression from the immediate Somali neighbors. The government has focused on enhancing the security of our border points especially along the Indian Ocean to conduct surveillance and respond to security breaches that have facilitated smuggling of arms and operations of terror groups. There is a prejudicial perception that the military have a fundamental goal of protecting the nation against external security issues that would threaten the integrity and sovereignty of our nation however, there is a need to reevaluate the critical missions of the military to foster national economic growth.

Military operations are allocated a significant portion of the national budget and thus there is a need to establish whether the military expenditure and investment against external invasion is a viable priority against other social and economic needs of the citizens. The civic obligations of the defense teams do not affect the core missions of the providing national security and thus there is legitimacy of facilitating KDF to actively participate in national development agenda and provide critical government infrastructure. Kenya military teams have been involved in various nation building activities such as constructing transport and communication infrastructure, rescue operations in times of disasters and emergencies, rehabilitation of dams,

stadiums and recreation centers, construction of referral hospitals and sinking of boreholes to vulnerable communities. Since 2019, the government of Kenya has affiliated various industries and economic projects to the Kenya Defense Forces to facilitate effective social economic development and actualize the national development agendas. For instance the operations in KMC were transferred from the livestock ministry to KDF to ensure profitability and provide a ready market for livestock since the meat industries were operating at a loss and there was a looming shut down of all operations. To ensure food security, affordability and availability, the government of Kenya has established the Kenya Ordnance Factory Corporation under the military forces to facilitate manufacture of machinery and equipment for value addition and reduction of production costs¹. The KOFC also identifies both local and foreign sources of different raw materials for different manufacturing industries for sustainability and diversification of productions.

The Kenya military organizations have partnered with other external military industrial facilities to strengthen regional and global cooperation for mutual benefits and source for their necessary military technologies and vessels. For instance, in 2021, President Uhuru Kenyatta commissioned the Kenya Shipyard Limited in Mombasa to focus on ship building and enhance security on the Kenyan water bodies. The Marine facility is an economic hub that attracts local and international traders since it is a safe docking place for various ships and marine vessels. The Shipyard industries have created numerous employment opportunities in the maritime sector either directly or indirectly for the local citizens and also has boosted marine industries such as

¹ Makwata, L. C. J. (2022). *The Role of Military Forces in National Food Security Strategies a Comparative Analysis of Egypt and Kenya* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).

fishing which is a significant source of income for the coastal communities. The KSL also launched a model Marine Academy in Kisumu to train on maritime engineering and other infrastructural technologies that can promote the national objectives on Industrialization and the Blue Economy. The Industries also attract local and international partners to ensure shared utilization of available resources and enable to the military teams to build their capacities in addressing complex security issues. The Kenya Meat Commission was also transferred to the Defense Ministry in 2020 to boost its operations and avert the possible crumbling occasioned by unreliable supply of raw materials and lack of funds. It is also evident that the Kenya Defense troops have actively participated in the revival of the old transport networks such as the railway track between Kisumu and Nairobi to foster economic growth.

Globalization and the prevalence of international crimes have significantly affected the economic environment and the availability of arms and critical infrastructure required by the security agencies and the military in their security obligations. Today, there are numerous global security threats that have prompted the need for embracing the invented technological advancements and utilize the available national resources to manufacture arms and other military necessities to reduce military expenditure in importing from other nations. There is high competition on foreign arms and thus the Kenyan government established the defense industries to provide opportunities for skilled soldiers and source arms and other materials locally and facilitate economic growth. The Kenya Defense Forces collaborate with other international and domestic organizations and foreign military teams to use the local resources in manufacturing advanced military ships and marine equipment to be self-reliant in the global war against terrorism and violent attacks.

Officers from the Kenya Defense Forces have for a long time assisted other national government agencies in resolving social challenges and providing access to critical social infrastructure such as transport and communication channels. It is also evident that technical experts and professionals from the military assist other government agencies in upgrading their systems and regularly maintain them to avoid potential threats and national security breaches. There are many policies and innovative approaches that have been adopted by the military organizations to support domestic industries and utilize the local skills, talents and resources in manufacturing different products that can compete with other suppliers in the international market. The Kenya defense forces also build social amenities such as schools, hospitals and recreation centers to promote social development and provide social services to citizens.

Prior to the establishment of the Kenya Shipyard Limited, the armed forces used to acquire and repair damaged marine vessels in foreign companies but today the Mombasa and Kisumu Shipyard have provided an opportunity for routine inspection, repairs and scheduled upgrades locally thus reducing cost. Food security and manufacturing are some of the fundamental national development goals in Kenya that have been boosted by the operationalization of the Defense National Industries. For instance, KDF has played a significant role in reviving and increasing productivity in crumbling national industries such as the Kenya Meat Commission that was recording losses and risk of closing down its operations.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Today, in the era of globalization the issues of human security and development have been prioritized in many developing nations and thus the goals of different ministries must align to the sustainable development goals (SDGs). There should be a broad conceptualization of

what constitute to national security and therefore there is a need for rethinking on how the defense forces can actively participate in mitigating economic, political, environmental and societal issues to ensure peaceful coexistence and survival of all citizens. Many states have invested heavily on the industrial initiatives of their military to enhance military power and jumpstart industrial development in different government sectors to achieve the desired economic growth. The defense companies around the world partner with strategic companies that focus on producing goods, electronics and equipment required by different government agencies and enhance military capacities of military troops taking part in operations on land, air and marine territories. National security threats are dynamic and there is a need to adopt the developing technologies and utilize the available defense budget to promote national economic growth and quality of life for all citizens. Research and developmental programs by military organizations are a critical component in the innovative processes of a nation and sustainable industrial growth and thus there is a need for the formulation of effective policies and increased defense budget to build the capacity of local officers and provide economic opportunities for the civilians and international partners².

The Kenya Defense Forces have implemented favorable policies and innovative approaches to improve their capabilities and assist the national government in resolving social challenges and promoting economic prosperity of all citizens. The government of Kenya has heavily invested in critical infrastructure and capacity building among military officers to assist in national development and economic transformation of different regions. There is a need for ensuring that there are effective policies to ensure that there is better utilization of military

² Reppy, J., 2000. The place of the defense industry in national systems of innovation.

budget and expertise in partnering with different government agencies to achieve national development goals. The government of Kenya has affiliated different development projects to the disciplined forces to reduce cost and ensure that quality projects are established with the shortest deadlines.

The revival of the old railway track in different parts of the nation and development of safe and secure ports has provided better transport channels to promote regional and international trade and economic growth. It is also evident that the KDF has promoted national health through the construction and upgrading of regional hospital facilities for the specialized treatment of both soldiers and civilians to promote Universal Healthcare Coverage. Construction of Ulinzi Sport Complex and Uhuru Gardens for sports and recreation are also important tenets that promote social wellbeing and provide public spaces for local and International events.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study was to establish the contributions of selective national Defense industries towards the national economic development of Kenya.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

- i) To establish how selective National Defense Industries have reduced the cost of manufacturing, repairing and conversion of marine vessels to enhance national security at reduced budget and align with the national blue economy goals for national economic development.

- ii) To assess whether the Defense National security Industries have enhanced food security and availability to promote social wellbeing of the Kenyan citizens.
- iii) To determine whether selective activities of the DNSI in building marine vessels and maintaining marine facilities promotes secure transportation and timely clearance of transit goods and raw materials that are critical in transnational trade.

1.4 Research Questions

- i) How has the selective Kenya Defense Forces Industries helped to reduce the cost of manufacturing, conversion and repairing of marine vessels to cut military spending, enhance security and promote blue economy for economic sustainability?
- ii) What are the roles of National Security Industries in promoting food security in Kenya?
- iii) How does the Defense National Security Industries promote efficiency, safety and reduce cost and risks of transporting transit goods to favor international trade and other national economic agendas?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study will not just be significant for the partial fulfillment of my academic qualifications but also in the determination of the best strategies that can be used to utilize the available military budget to foster national development when they are no eminent armed threats that are capital intensive. Innovation, training and capacity building of local officers have enhanced modernization of the KDF through creation of military avionics and marine vessels to enhance real-time communication and control of critical assets. Simulation technologies have also

enhanced manufacturing and productivity in local industries which creates opportunities and expands market segmentation for Kenya Defense forces.

This section provides a general reasoning and the rationale behind conducting research on the contributions of the Defense National Industries to the social and economic development of Kenya. Military power is one of the effective tools that can be used to protect the sovereignty of a state in international relations and trade operations and therefore development of military industries provides both opportunities for mutual benefit and security of a nation. The military operates under the national government and is funded by the taxpayers and thus there is a need for public visibility and supporting of national activities that improve the social wellbeing of citizens and promote trade environment to open up local and international economic opportunities .The section will also provide insight into the methods and designs that will be used to collect data and complete the research.

i) Academic Justification

The National Defense Forces are not only responsible for national security and territorial integrity but also play a critical role in social economic development of the nation and implementation of national civic goals. It is important to conduct research on the achievements of the defense industries especially the shipyards and the affiliated production companies. The study will provide credible literature on how the maritime industries and involvement of the disciplined forces in various national agendas has promoted the desired social and economic growth.

ii) Society Justification

It is important to note that the constitution of Kenya guarantees protection of the rights of every citizen and therefore the national military teams have an obligation to protect all the human

aspects of their citizens .There should be institutional mechanisms in place to ensure KDF take an active role in civic duties and building of critical public infrastructure in different regions to ensure balanced economic growth and business opportunities in economically deprived counties or regions. The operations of the national military are guided by the complex aspects of human security and professionalism to promote social welfare of citizens and align with the national development agendas.

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

This research study focused on gathering information from different respondents in the military organizations and other affiliated industries to establish whether their operations promote the social wellbeing of the citizens and Kenya's economic development. The scope of the study was restricted to Kenya Shipyards Ltd and focused on its activities in Kenya's economic development space in different key sectors of the economy.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

Bureaucracy and chain of command in military leadership may be a significant barrier to getting sensitive and technical information on the operations in different industries. It is worth to acknowledge that lack of accurate information on the operations in different departments affected the credibility of the research process due to information gaps. Limited funds were also a potential barrier to the study since the researcher had to visit different industries to gather relevant information that was required in completing the research. These limitations were however addressed through effective approaches in order to successfully undertake the research. These included writing request notes/letter ahead of time to notify relevant key offices in the military command leadership and clearly stating the intention of the study. Where necessary, the

researcher personally approached these offices to explain the whole objective of the study and give assurance of observing a high sense of integrity during the whole process of data collection and completion of the research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The military of a state has legitimate authority and the responsibility to protect sovereignty and guarantee survival of all citizens. The state and the military are complementary and this explains why the KDF takes active role in nation building initiatives and civic duties for the wellbeing of all citizens. This chapter discusses the empirical literature from different researchers and scholars on the roles of the Kenyan military teams in national development and social wellbeing of the citizens within the territorial boundaries. I will also outline the best theoretical perspective and conceptual framework that will be used for the research to establish whether the military involvement aligns with the national development agendas and promotes social wellbeing of the citizens.

2.2 Theoretical Review

The best theory that can be used to explain how the Defense National Security Industries contributes to the social and economic development of the nation is the Institutional Theory. Brian Rowan and John Meyer are the theorist behind the Institutional Theory and argued that institutions need to establish consistency and compliance to the established rigid rules that govern specific global, national or societal environment. Institutionalism began in the late 1960s when there were phases of behavioral revolution to change how different state institutions operated and promote civility and human security³. According to Meyer and Rowan,

³ Bodnieks, V. (2020). The New Institutionalism: A tool for analysing defence and security institutions. *Security and Defence Quarterly*, 32(5), 83-94.

organizational change was driven by the symbolic actions, contributions and influences of key figures that adopt the desired organizational practices. There are different measures such as normative pressures and coercion that can be used to ensure organizational consistency and establish the formal structures that meet the developmental goals of a particular society. Organizational theory focuses on examining the existing conditions and organizational environment to determine the desired changes and the course of action that provide specific outcomes and meet the organizational objectives. KDF is a defense institution that is governed by precise commands and normative regulatory frameworks that promotes high level of integrity and accountability⁴. Therefore, it is effective in the implementation of different strategies that align with the standard national development agendas.

According to Bodnieks , military institutions are used in diverse state building activities to adhere to the national defense policy within their administrative structures and provide direction for civilian institutions and other state departments .Defense ministry is formally organized and can influence national stability and the abilities of different external and internal actors⁵. For instance, the government of Kenya transferred ministerial operations of the Kenya Meat Commission to KDF to take advantage of their stable values in reviving operations and enhancing productivity to ensure its survival. Different state departments cooperate in utilizing limited state resources to foster economic development and increase growth opportunities for the local citizens. Institutional approaches are used in identifying risks and

⁴ Bodnieks, V. (2020). The New Institutionalism: A tool for analysing defence and security institutions. *Security and Defence Quarterly*, 32(5), 83-94.

⁵ Bodnieks, V. (2020). The New Institutionalism: A tool for analysing defence and security institutions. *Security and Defence Quarterly*, 32(5), 83-94.

formulating national strategic goals that requires specific structures or bureaucracy to enhance smooth functioning of interrelated state departments and development partners on the global scope. National stability and economic growth are at the heart of the state interests and thus there is a need for an organized institutional structure to coordinate the efforts of different stakeholders and minimize vices that hamper the diverse aspects of national security.

Institutional theory provides a perfect approach for understanding the economic and social dynamics of an organization and explains why different nations and state departments are committed to scientific institutions, policies and structures for desired national development. The government of Kenya has offered financial support and incentives to its military forces to conduct research and innovative technologies and also build the local capacities to promote industrialization and achieve social and economic prosperity. KDF is a model state institution that has been given the responsibility to conduct extensive research and provide technical support to key developmental pillars such as agriculture, health and manufacturing that aligns with the standard developmental goals of the nation. Formal and informal institutions provide the rules, norms and expectations in a particular society and thus reduce uncertainties, costs and risks that would alter the developmental goals and objectives⁶. Legitimacy of state agencies such as the military has an explicit impact on social actions and resonates with the attributes of different social structures and outcomes within a particular institution.

⁶ Kuijpers, F. M., & Eijdenberg, E. L. (2021). Showcasing entrepreneurs' responses to severe drought: qualitative findings from Cape town, South Africa. In *Economic Effects of Natural Disasters* (pp. 131-146). Academic Press.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

National security is a complex attributes that prompt the need for the state to utilize its military and state powers provided by the constitution to ensure the safety of citizens from external threats and promote their social and economic welfare. The social and economic wellbeing of Kenya is the Dependent variable for this research. Kenya is a developing country and there have been several measures that have been implemented to enhance stability and economic growth. Since 2020, the country has experienced prolonged droughts and global crisis such as the COVID 19 that has significantly affected the economic growth rate and implementation of the national development agendas in manufacturing and agricultural production. Global conflicts have affected the international trade environments and led to inflation that affects both domestic and international trade. There are high levels of poverty and unemployment in our country that have prompted the state to think on the effective strategies that can adopted by the military forces to create more economic opportunities, provide critical infrastructure and address the existing needs in local communities. Security agencies and other state departments collaborate to enhance social protection and improve the standards of living for the vulnerable populations and stimulate national development. Military officers and technical experts from the military teams undergo vigorous training and capacity building to become innovative in utilizing the available national resources and responding to national challenges. Technical experts ,engineers and other trained professionals provide expertise and technical support in developing national systems and equipment for other state ministries for efficient service delivery, respond to emergencies and reduce the cost of constructing social amenities and other critical public infrastructures such as transport and communication networks.

The KDF embraced the Big Four Agendas of the previous government regime and developed a framework to stimulate manufacturing and food security. There are numerous civic duties that have been undertaken by the Defense forces and have significantly contributed to social and economic development of both the coastal counties and the nation. My independent variables are the contributions of the Mombasa shipyard facility built by the Kenya military teams towards improving regional Shipbuilding capabilities of Kenya, increasing job opportunities and reducing the cost of repairs and maintenance of military equipment and marine vessels that transport goods and raw materials for manufacturing industries. I will also discuss how the transfer of operations of KMC that was on the verge of collapsing to the ministry of defense has impacted on the social wellbeing of the pastoralist communities and propelled economic development of Kenya. KDF is also taking an active role towards promoting food security and protecting marine resources against illegal fishing activities and exploitation of state resources to protect economic opportunities and sources of food for the coastal populations.

2.4 Empirical Review

2.4.1 Origin and Transformation of Defense Industries

The Defense Industrial innovation originated from Prussia, which focused on using advanced artillery and innovations to win against their enemies after the defeat by Australia and France. They have been much technological advancement since the 19th Century to enhance the military powers and superiority of different states. Since the end of the Violent Second world war, many countries have invested heavily in their military technologies and established their defense industries to provide necessary logistics and develop clear development priorities to ensure sustainable economic growth. Industrialization and globalization of the Defense

organizations has helped in resolving the existing barriers at the points of entry to attract foreign traders and investors and create economic opportunities for the nation and local citizens. Development of critical transport and communication infrastructure by the military teams has maintained global production chains and protected the indigenous industries.

According to Kurç and Neuman, there have been a significant transformation in the Defense Industrial organizations across the world and there are numerous multinational companies that focus on the production of arms. Different states have partnered with their foreign allies to share technical knowledge and technology in arms production and create more opportunities in their domestic markets⁷. The global security environment is very unpredictable and thus different military organizations are cooperating to boost their capacity and military capabilities and incorporate the advancing technology. It is evident that there are specific economic and military needs that must be constantly supplied to achieve the desired national security and meet the military goals.

2.4.2 Roles of the Kenya Defense Forces in Social and Economic Development

The fundamental role of the KDF is to combat security threats that can affect the sovereignty of our nation. However, the military troops cooperate with other national authorities in responding to national disasters and engage in nation building activities. Many states have established Defense Industries that aim at research, manufacturing, designing and servicing military equipment and developing critical national facilities that can promote desired economic growth. There is a comprehensive Defense White Paper that outlines the economic development

⁷ Kurç, Ç. and Neuman, S.G., 2017. Defence industries in the 21st century: a comparative analysis. *Defence Studies*, 17(3), pp.219-227.

activities that should be performed by the military forces to ensure national industrialization and promotion local industries. The Defense ministry has also adopted technological innovations and trained technical experts to assist in building national and county development projects. Some of the social economic activities include drilling of boreholes in remote areas, construction of public buildings, maintenance of transport channels and public utilities. The military teams have a duty to protect the national resources and territorial integrity and therefore are collaborating with other state ministries to ensure proper utilization of available resources and natural environment to spur economic growth. Loyalty and commitment are some of the fundamental values of the Kenya Defense Forces and thus there is a good coordination of development efforts and a clearly established chain of command to ensure accountability and adherence to the national development goals. There is a need for multi-agency cooperation to ensure that there is proper coordination and accountability on various national development projects and therefore the KDF takes active role in providing guidance and technical support in national development and security objectives.

One of the earliest modes of transport that has contributed to global economic growth is shipping. According to the UNCTAD Report of 2019, it was established that more half of trade commodities and sources of energy for manufacturing industries are transported across the sea and thus there was the need to develop modern shipbuilding facilities where marine vessels can dock for repairs and maintenance. Since the launch of Mombasa Shipyard in 2021, Kenya is listed among shipbuilding states and has attracted local and foreign shipping contracts. Kenya has not fully utilized its blue economy goals due to lack of advanced infrastructure and Maritime technologies and thus commissioning of modern Shipyards under the defense forces guarantees security for private shippers and investors to expand their trade in Kenya and East Africa .In

2017, the World Bank established that promoting the initiatives of Blue Economy along the Indian Ocean would Improve the means of livelihood of the citizens along the coastal region and promote national growth through international trade. Many Eastern Africa countries have not invested in the Maritime Sector and thus have not achieved the desired economic growth. However, Kenya has made significant efforts in transforming the Maritime Industries and enhancing security in marine territories through funding and operationalization of the Kenya Shipyards Limited. For instance, there is a Blue Economy Committee that was established in 2017 comprising of different state departments to ensure that there is prioritization of blue economy programs spearheaded by the Kenya Defense Forces⁸.

Sergia asserts that about 90% of the total imports and exports to African countries are shipped are thus the marine transport is a strategic factor that favors international trade ⁹.In 2021, the Heads of State in the African Union convened a summit that endorsed the need for investment in infrastructural development of marine transport networks for regional integration and sustainable development of member states. A significant amount of the global trade value is transported through the East African Coast which is a critical asset for the Kenyan Government and therefore the operationalization of the Shipyard would attract ships from the bordering states and boost the economy and security of the Kenya Coast. The Kenyan Coastline along the expansive Indian Ocean and other inland Water masses need to be upgraded to form efficient ports and service stations to favor transit of trade commodities and maintain sustainable growth.

⁸ Kiswaa, S., 2020. *Challenges Facing Blue Economy Resource Management In Africa, A Case Study Of Kenya* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).

⁹ Saggia, G. (2017, November 17). About 90% of Imports and Exports in Africa Driven by Sea.

Many foreign Ships carrying tourists and foreign investors dock at the Mombasa shipyard facility and thus significantly improve the means of livelihood for the coastal populations.

2.4.3 Kenya Shipyard Limited

Former President Uhuru Kenyatta passed an Executive Order in 2018 to establish the Kenya Shipyard Limited (KSL) that would focus on building a shipbuilding hub in Mtongwe Naval Base to serve domestic, private and international shipping clients to promote economic growth and enhance national security at the coastal boundaries. The modern Shipyard in Mombasa has provided an opportunity for training numerous technical experts within the military units to cooperate with different state agencies in delivering cost effective national infrastructure such as ferries, bridges, ports, railway tracks and recreation centers. The Kenya Shipyard Industries has also established a marine training facility in Kisumu to boost human capacity in Shipbuilding and repair. The marine facility adheres to the government development agendas since many jobs will be created within the facility and specialized vessels will be manufactured to support marine activities and security missions. There are many direct manpower jobs in constructing and maintaining Shipyard facilities and also many people can effectively utilize marine resources and take advantage of the improved infrastructure and transport chains for economic benefits.

The Shipyard industries comprises of qualified engineers and architects to guarantee high quality and durable vessels for the national government and other international clients from the neighboring states. It is evident that Kenya Navy has been acquiring and servicing military ships overseas due to lack of appropriate technology and capacity but investing in a modern Shipyard would reduce maintenance costs and manufacture advanced fishing and marine

transport vessels to exploit resources and opportunities in the blue economy¹⁰. The Shipbuilding department has cooperated with international shipping organizations to gain expertise of building various types of ships, naval crafts, ferries and special purpose marine vessels. For instance the Kenya Shipyard Industries partnered with Damen Shipyard and built MV Uhuru ferry that would be pivotal in transportation across the vast Victoria that connects many countries in East Africa. A shipyard was constructed in Kisumu to enhance transport safety and unlock the economic potential of the lake region since the ship building team had the capacity to manage ships, fishing equipment and the ferry that would provide numerous opportunities for the local citizens and other foreign traders. The Shipyard Industry is also a source of revenue for the national and the county government since the ships docking in the facility pay for custom duties, logistics and clearances. The modern facilities commissioned by former Kenyan President, Uhuru Kenyatta at strategic entry point would boost the operational capacity of Kenyan vessels to enhance national security, boost regional trade and promote social and economic development of coastal towns bordering large water bodies such as the Indian Ocean and Lake Victoria. Advanced marine vessels and the effective monitoring technologies have enhanced response capabilities in times of marine accident and potential security threats from foreign attackers.

2.4.4 Universal Health Coverage for Soldiers and Civilian Populations

There are numerous regional and Memorial hospitals that have been established in different regions of our country to provide healthcare services to soldiers and civilian populations that have played a significant part in promoting social wellbeing and providing

¹⁰ Kiswaa, S., 2020. *Challenges Facing Blue Economy Resource Management In Africa, A Case Study Of Kenya* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).

specialized treatment. For instance, in 2022, former President Uhuru Kenyatta commissioned a level 4 military hospital in Isiolo in line with the Universal Healthcare program which is a major government agenda. One of the challenges in the implementation of Universal Healthcare coverage agenda is the lack of necessary infrastructure for different medical conditions and therefore the establishment of Regional military hospitals and renovating the defense memorial facilities will provide advanced medical screening and operations to the nearby local citizens. Some regional hospitals also act as referral centers where critically ill patients from some local health centers can be taken for specialized medical attention. Soldiers and their families also can access proper medical treatment from the advanced facilities.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides the research methodology that will be used for the research on the contributions of Kenya shipyards limited and Kenya Meat Commission to the economic wellbeing of Kenya. This section will outline the research design, the setting of the study, the targeted population, sample frame, the sampling techniques, sample size and data collection tools that will be used to collect data for further analysis to establish the relationships between different variables.

3.2 Research Design

The current study used a case study approach and relied on both qualitative and quantitative techniques. A case study provides an opportunity to understand how the commissioning of the Mombasa shipyard limited and affiliation of the KMC to the KDF has impacted on the economic wellbeing of Kenya. A detailed examination of the operations at the Mombasa port provided a framework for an in-depth analysis by different stakeholders on how the commissioning of the Shipyard Limited has created additional jobs and promoted living standards of the coastal population and economic activities at the national and international levels. The structured questions that were outlined in the questionnaire would establish how the defense industries have influenced food security, Industrialization and manufacturing pillars of national development agendas.

3.3 Target Population

Between 2019 and 2020, the government of Kenya affiliated several projects such as the Kenya shipyard limited and the Kenya Meet Commission to the KDF to enhance economic growth and align to the four pillars of development. My research thesis will be critically examining whether the establishment of Mombasa shipyard and the Defense National Security Industries under KDF have promoted economic wellbeing of the citizens, enhanced food security, created job opportunities and reduced the cost of manufacturing and repairing of marine vessels.

The population of study was drawn from senior military staff managing the shipyard facilities in the port of Mombasa and the Kisumu which are strategic economic hubs for the populations living along the maritime boundaries. The expansive Indian Ocean and other large water masses are transport routes for trade commodities from different parts of the world and also support fishing which is the major economic activity for many citizens living within the regions. There were other state ministries such as the KPA, KRA, Marine Police, Intelligence officers and officers from the Kenya Coast Guard Services that play a critical role in monitoring and securing ports and economic activities such as fishing in the marine environments.

The Mombasa Shipyard is located at the coastal region of Kenya bordering the Indian Ocean and is guarded by the Kenya Navy teams and other marine and national security agencies. The research therefore relied on responses from at least 25 respondents from the Kenya Navy, Kenya Coast guard Services, Marine Police, KRA, and KPA.

3.4 Sampling Frame

A sample frame is the list of items and devices that a researcher outlines in a specific area of interest that would give more understanding and the generalization about the topic of study if

answered by a selected sample population. There are many actors in the maritime environment and therefore selection of respondents from the military leadership and critical state ministries would provide a generalized view on the contributions of select projects in DNSI that have positively influence social and economic developments of coastal population.

3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

Sampling refers to the process of selecting a smaller representation of the entire population during the study. A simple Random Sampling method was used to select the sample size for the research. There is a random order of various stakeholders in the maritime domain and national security agencies at the port facility and thus all units were given equal opportunities to be potential respondents who could give generalizations and critical information relating to the contributions of select projects under the DNSI and how they have impacted to the national wellbeing.

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

3.6.1 Questionnaire

A questionnaire refers to a data collection tool that comprises of a set of open-ended questions given to selected respondents to collect information and opinions on particular areas of study. The rationale for using the questionnaire to collect data is that it is cheap and similar questions are used for all respondents and thus the research will only have to print more question papers based on the sample size. The questions can also be edited in case they do not perfectly meet the specific objectives of the subject of study and the respondents are willing to fill out the open ended questions that do not require identification details of the respondent.

3.6.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data refers to the information relating to the contributions of KDF to social economic development of Kenya and was collected from government publications, books, peer reviewed journal articles and other credible publications.

3.7 Data Collection Procedure

Primary data for the research was collected using interviews and questionnaires. The researcher conducted field survey on different National security departments and military offices at the shipyard facility to administer the questionnaires that was the basic research instrument for the study. Structured and unstructured oral interviews and direct observation of operations within the shipyard facilities also provided insight on the subjects of the research study.

3.8 Pilot Study

A pilot study was conducted before the intended research proposal to test the validity of information and reliability research tools that was used to gather relevant information that meets the objectives of our study. Five respondents were given a sample questionnaire to establish whether the set questions are clear and precise. A pilot study also established the response rate of officers from the Kenya Navy and other port security units.

3.8.1 Validity of the Research Instruments

Validity refers to competence and integrity in providing accurate information that reflects on the subjects of study. The selected expert respondents from the military departments and other state departments in the maritime domain provided relevant and valid information on

the operations at the shipyard facility that can be used to answer research questions and draw conclusions on how DNSI creates opportunities, build capacity and promote national wellbeing.

3.8.2 Reliability of the Research Instruments

Reliability refers to the ability of a chosen research tool to replicate results and responses from different respondents. The researcher critically evaluated the questions outlined in the questionnaire to establish whether they were clearly understood by the targeted responders and meet the desired outcomes when administered during the pilot study. The researcher also edited the complicated structured questions to ensure that they are not vague and accurately answers the research questions and objectives of the study.

3.9 Data Analysis and Presentation

Data collected from different primary and secondary sources during the research process was analyzed using qualitative analysis techniques to make conclusions, generalizations and answer the specific research questions outlined in the research. Content analysis technique was used to analyze the patterns of communications from different responders, themes and relationships of different data sets collected from different sources to create conclusions and generalizations relating to the topic of study. The researcher also used document analysis techniques to examine the collected data and develop empirical knowledge and valuable interpretations from different data sets.

3.9.1 Descriptive Statistics

This study used frequencies and percentages in calculating and presenting statistical findings. This helped to demonstrate patterns of the research findings and answer the research questions accordingly.

3.9.2 Inferential Statistics

Inferential statistics used measurements from the sample of subjects to compare the treatment groups and make generalizations about the larger population of subjects. Inferential statistics analyzed samplings to make predictions about larger populations. This study used regression tests (Simple linear, Multiple linear) Comparison tests (T-test, ANOVA) and Correlation tests (Chi-square, Pearson's) that check different variables and parameters.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study and their discussion based on the objectives of the study. The findings were presented using frequencies and percentages through tables and figures. The general objective of the study was to establish the contributions of selective National Defense industries towards the national economic development of Kenya. Specifically, the study sought to establish how selective National Defense Industries have reduced the cost of manufacturing, repairing and conversion of marine vessels to enhance national security at reduced budget and align with the national blue economy goals for national economic development. Also, the study assessed whether the Defense National security Industries have enhanced food security and availability to promote social wellbeing of the Kenyan citizens. Finally, the research sought to determine whether selective activities of the DNSI in building marine vessels and maintaining marine facilities promotes secure transportation and timely clearance of transit goods and raw materials that are critical in transnational trade.

4.1 Response Rate

The sample size of the study was 25, comprising of senior officials of Kenya Navy, Kenya Coast guard Services, Marine Police, KRA, and KPA. However, not all of them managed to participate in the research, as summarized below.

Table 4.1 Response Rate

Category of Respondents	Sample Size		Response Rate	
	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Kenya Navy	7	28	5	71
Marine Police	6	24	4	67
Kenya Coast guard Services	8	32	7	88
KRA	2	8	1	50
KPA	2	8	2	100
Total	25	100	19	76

The summary above indicates that 19 out of the sample of 25 managed to successfully participate in the study, translating into 76% response rate. Four of the 5 categories (strata) of the respondents had at least 50% of the respondents participating in the research. This trend was in agreement with the argument by Fincham (2008) that researchers should always aim for a response rate of at least 60% for the collected data to be objective and meaningful when it comes to interpreting them to answer the research problems.

4.2 Demographic Information

Background information of the respondents included gender, nationality, highest level of education, and job experience in years. All the above were intended to understand the level of suitability of the respondents in providing the right data for answering the research questions.

4.2.1 Respondents' Gender

Summary of gender distribution of the respondents was illustrated in figure 4.1.

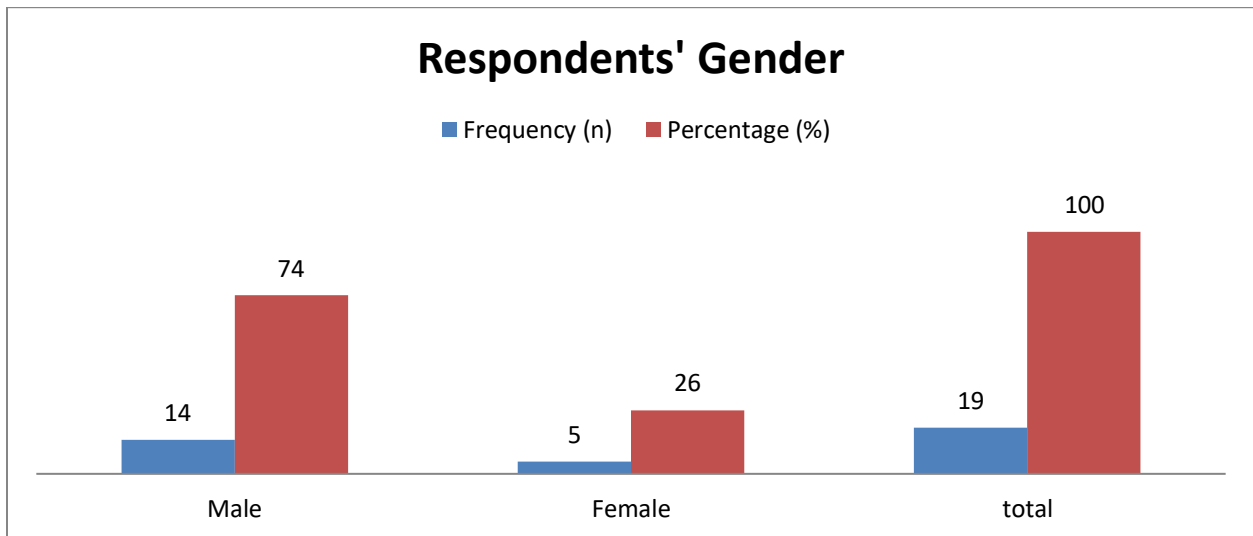


Figure 4.1 Gender Distribution of the Respondents

The above summary of the findings shows that 14 (74%) of the respondents were male while 5 (26%) were female. The respondents' gender disparity may be a reflection of the general trend in formal employment in Kenya where statistics show that more men than women are in formal employment in Kenya. This therefore may not be the exception when it comes to all the 5 categories of organizations from where the respondents were picked.

4.2.2 Respondents' Nationality

The respondents were also asked about their nationality and the responses are summarized in figure 4.2 below.

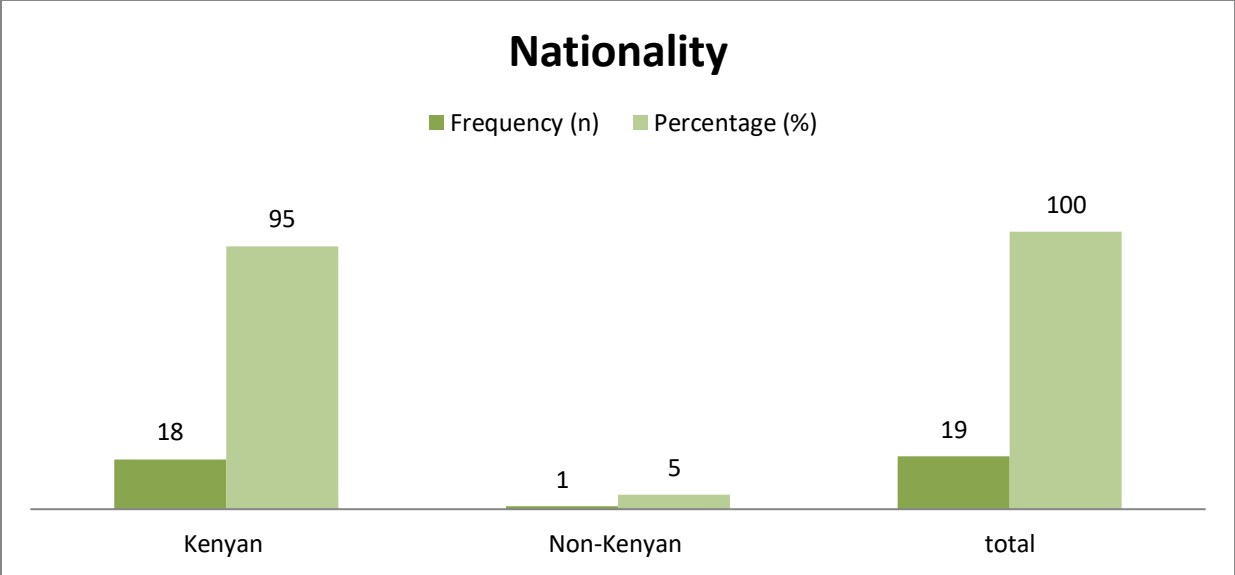


Figure 4.2 Nationalities of the Respondents

From the figure above, 18 (95%) of the respondents were Kenyans whereas only 1 (5%) was a non-Kenyan. This disparity in the nationalities of the respondents may imply that mostly it was Kenyans that were employed in senior positions to oversee contribution of selective defence national security industries on the economic development of Kenya. This could further imply that being security professionals from Kenya, those charged with high offices in this endeavour understood better what selected defense national security organs should do in order to achieve desired economic development results for Kenya.

4.2.3 Respondents’ Designation at the Shipyard Facility

The respondents were asked about their respective designations at the shipyard facility, and the responses are summarized in figure 4.3 below.

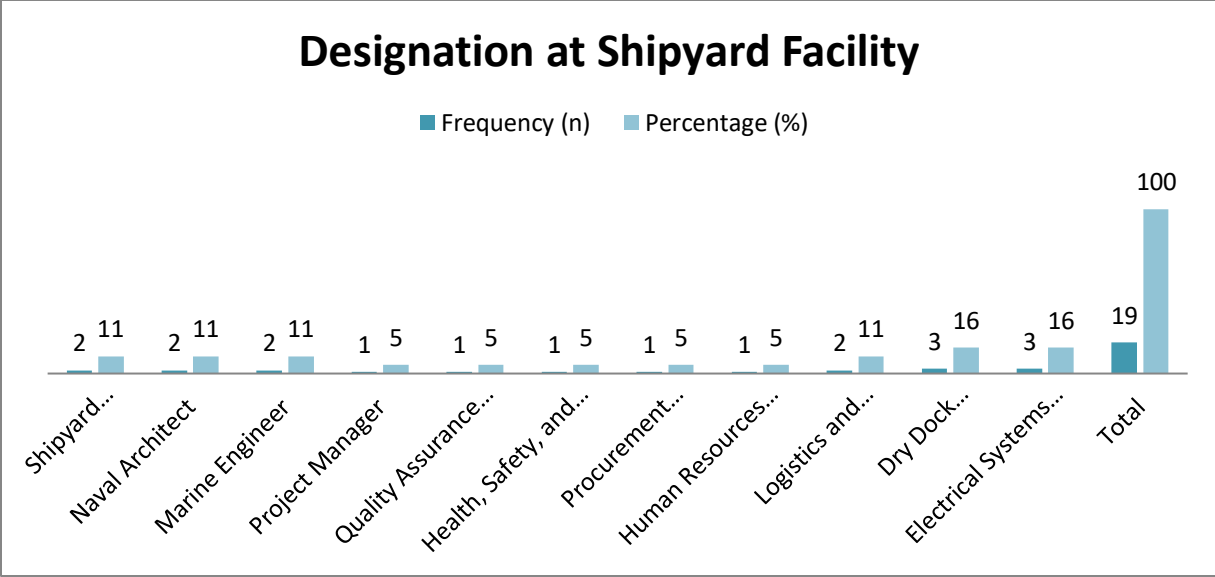


Figure 4.3 Designations of the Respondents at Shipyard Facility

From the summary above, the shipyard facility had different experts seconded from different selected defense national security industries to help in the management of the facility by offering different types and levels of expertise. Of the 19 respondents interviewed, these included 2 (11%) shipyard managers/directors, 2 (11%) naval architects, 2 (11%) marine engineers, 1 (5%) project manager, 1 (5%) quality assurance manager, 1 (5%) health, safety, and environmental manager, 1 (5%) procurement manager, 1 (5%) human resources manager, 2 (11%) logistics and supply chain managers, 3 (16%) dry dock superintendents, and 3 (16%) electrical systems managers. The distribution of expertise at the shipyard facility demonstrated a well-balanced set of skills required to effectively run the operations for good outcomes.

4.2.4 Respondents’ Highest Level of Education

The respondents were asked about their respective highest level of education, and the responses are summarized in table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2 Respondents' Highest Level of Education

Level of Education	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Secondary	0	0
Tertiary	2	11
Undergraduate	6	32
Post graduate	11	58
Total	19	100

As shown in table 4.2, 11 (58%) of the respondents had postgraduate level of education, 6 (32%) had undergraduate degrees, 2 (11%) had reached tertiary level, while none of them had just secondary level of education qualification. From the above summary, it can be concluded that the officers managing different critical departments of the shipyard facility were very well-trained/educated. This may be related to the kind of skills they had to enable them carry out their professional duties and responsibilities in an effective way.

4.2.4 Respondents' Experience at the Shipyard Facility

Regarding how long the respondents had served at the shipyard facility in years, their responses are captured in table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3 Respondents' Level of Experience with Kenya Shipyards Ltd

Experience at Shipyard (years)	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Less than 1 year	2	11
1-2 years	8	42
3-4 years	9	47
Total	19	100

As shown in table 4.3, majority of the respondents had worked for the Kenya shipyards Limited for at least 3 years, accounting for 9 (47%) of the total. It also emerged that 8 (42%) of the respondents had worked for the organization for 1-2 years, whereas only 2 (11%) of them had been with this particular employer for less a year. Overall, the statistics indicate that a greater majority of the senior employees interviewed for this study had at least 1 year experience working here, hence there were high chances that they had good understanding of the operations of the company.

4.3 Contributions of Shipyard Facility to Kenya's International Trade and Economic Wellbeing

In line with the main objective of this study of assessing the contribution of selective defence national security industries on the economic development of Kenya, the respondents were asked about the shipyard's role in improving marine facilities for the Navy teams at the coastal region of Kenya; to which all of them answered yes. This contribution happened in different ways, with a very significant focus on expert inputs in different aspects of the value chain. In a specific sense, the improvement occurred in terms of maintenance and repair, docking and berthing, infrastructure for shipbuilding, training facilities, logistical support, and technical upgrading.

Regarding maintenance and repairs, the shipyard facility allowed for the maintenance and repair of naval vessels. Regular maintenance was crucial for ensuring the operational readiness of the fleet, and the well-equipped shipyard handled repairs, upgrades, and overhauls efficiently. The shipyard facility also provided the necessary infrastructure for docking and berthing naval vessels. This enabled ships to be stationed securely for maintenance or when not in active use. Since the shipyard also had the capabilities for shipbuilding, it contributes to the expansion or

modernization of the naval fleet. Building new vessels or upgrading existing ones can enhance the capabilities of the Navy and subsequently improve the general business operations at the coastal line for the country's economic development.

The shipyard facility also had training areas for naval personnel, including spaces for hands-on training in ship maintenance, repair, and other maritime skills. In terms of logistics support, the Shipyard often has the infrastructure to support logistical operations, making it easier to transport supplies, equipment, and personnel to and from naval bases. This made it easier for movement of goods and services and well the general mobility of personnel for effective rendering of specialized services, training and mentorship of those who need their transferable skills. As a modern shipyard, the Mombasa shipyard facility also incorporates advanced technologies and equipment for more efficient and precise maintenance and construction processes, contributing to overall operational effectiveness and enhancing the country's international trade and economic development. Overall, those interviewed for the study opined that the Kenya Shipyard Limited promotes the capacity of officers from the Kenya Navy, and comparing the government spending on the project, it has gradually reduced the maintenance cost of manufacturing and repairing military vessels. This was generally a good indicator of improved international trade due to reduced cost of doing business in terms of improved logistical operations, reduced repair and maintenance, and swift movement and coordination of people and commodities.

For further critical analysis of the contributions of Mombasa shipyard facility to international trade and economic wellbeing of Kenya, a 5-Likert scale was used to understand the respondents' feelings and record their views on varied operational areas of the facility. Table 4.4 provides a summary of these responses, where the different statements were assessed based on

the Likert scale where 1 = Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, and 5 = Strongly Agree.

Table 4.4 Dynamics of Kenya Shipyards Limited's Operations and Contributions

Statements	1=SD	2=D	3=N	4=A	5=SA	Total
There is adequate funding for the shipyard facility	3	6	5	3	2	19
The shipyard facility has created more employment opportunities for citizens along the Indian Ocean	0	1	2	8	8	19
The modern shipyard has enhanced national security	0	0	3	11	5	19
Defense National Industries aligns to the national development goals	0	2	6	6	5	19
The shipyard in Mombasa has promoted safe fishing activities and conservation of marine environments	0	1	2	8	8	19
Mean	1	2	4	7	6	19

As indicated in table 4.4, 3 (16%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 6 (32%) disagreed, 5 (26%) had neutral views, 3 (16%) agreed, whereas 2 (11%) strongly agreed that there is adequate funding for the shipyard facility. Also, the results showed that 1 (5%) disagreed, 2 (11%) had neutral views, while 8 (42%) agreed and strongly agreed in equal measure that the shipyard facility has created more employment opportunities for citizens along the Indian Ocean.

Furthermore, the statistics showed that 3 (16%) of the respondents neither agreed nor disagreed, 11 (58%) agreed, while 5 (26%) strongly agreed that the modern shipyard has enhanced national security in Kenya and at the coastal region. It also emerged that 2 (11%) of the respondents disagreed, 6 (32%) had neutral views, 6 (32%) agreed, while 5 (26%) strongly agreed that Defense National Industries align to the national development goals of the country. Finally, 1 (5%) of the respondents disagreed, 2 (11%) had neutral opinions, and 8 (42%) of them agreed and strongly agreed in equal measure with the statement that the shipyard in Mombasa has promoted safe fishing activities and conservation of marine environments. On average (mean), 1 (3%) of the respondents strongly disagreed while 2 (11%) disagreed with the statements on the dynamics of Kenya Shipyards Limited's Operations and contributions to the country's economic development. On the other hand, a mean of 4 (19%) constituted neutral responses; neither agreeing nor disagreeing with the different statements intended to measure how the shipyard has benefited Kenya's economic development through various ways. However, on average (mean), a greater majority of the respondents either agreed or strongly agreed with those accounts, accounting for 7 (38%) and 6 (29%) respectively. Based on the trend of the mean (average) responses on the various statements used to assess the contributions, role and effectiveness of Kenya Shipyards Limited in the Kenyan economic development, it can be deduced that the shipyard is playing a very significant role in this regard.

4.4 Effects of Shipyard Facility on Marine Safety and National Security

The Kenya Shipyards Limited has significantly contributed to the country's economic development in many different ways. The study indicated that the shipyard facility has positively impacted marine safety and national security, despite a few challenges. This can be seen in terms of providing technologies and radar systems to monitor marine activities where navy teams

regularly patrol the extensive Indian Ocean using advanced marine vessels manufactured at the Shipyard limited. Despite room for improvement in all the shipyard's operations to make its services better, the shipyard facility has promoted the efficiency of clearance and safety of transit goods along the Indian Ocean sea route.

Through concerted efforts, the Kenya Navy teams collaborate with other national and County Marine security actors to share intelligence reports and mitigate potential threats in the maritime domain. Training of other marine security professionals at the Shipyard Facility has also been the right steps towards capacity building of different cadres of personnel for better service delivery. This move has created a positive economic impact, with the shipyard facility contributing significantly to the local and national economy by creating job opportunities and fostering economic growth. This has also attracted investments and contributed to the development of related industries. On marine safety, a well-maintained shipyard facility can enhance marine safety by providing essential maintenance and repair services to vessels, ensuring they meet safety standards.

On national security, the shipyard is strategically located to contribute to national security by supporting the maintenance and repair of naval vessels, ensuring a well-equipped and operational fleet. Furthermore, adherence to environmental regulations and best practices in shipyard operations can minimize the environmental impact, protecting marine ecosystems and biodiversity. Through technological advancements, a shipyard facility that invests in modern technology and innovation can contribute to advancements in shipbuilding and maintenance, improving overall safety and efficiency. The shipyard contribution to Kenya's economic development has also been seen in terms of enhanced international relations where collaborative

efforts with other nations in shipbuilding and maintenance can strengthen international relations and long-term cooperation.

Despite the positive implications of shipyard on economic development of Kenya, it is important to take certain precautions. Failure to adhere to environmental regulations may pose risks to the marine ecosystem and affect local fisheries. Equally, poorly managed facilities or inadequate safety measures can lead to accidents, spills, or other incidents that may harm the marine environment and pose risks to human safety. Insufficient security measures at the shipyard may become a target for criminal activities such as theft, sabotage, or terrorism, posing a threat to national security. Furthermore, improper disposal of hazardous materials or lack of environmental safeguards during ship maintenance can lead to pollution and degradation of the marine environment. In terms of technological advancement, failure to effectively invest in technology means that outdated technology or lack of investment in research and development may hinder progress and compromise safety standards. Other precautions may lie on international relations where disputes or conflicts related to the shipyard's activities, such as environmental concerns or competition for maritime resources, can strain diplomatic relations and cause Kenya to lose international businesses.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents summary, conclusions and recommendations of the research based on the findings related to specific objectives of the study.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

Shipping is very important to a developing country like Kenya, which has to sell most of its products far away and import from abroad. The developing countries today spend a good amount of their income in payment for freight for their trade. The trade is mainly carried by ships owned by their trading partners who are mainly the international community, since sea transport plays a very important role in any country's international relations. The Kenya Shipyard facility contributes to national economic development by creating job opportunities for a significant number of individuals. This includes skilled and unskilled labor in various fields such as welding, engineering, mechanics, and administration.

There is also the aspect of technological transfer and skill development where shipyard operations often involve advanced technologies and processes. The establishment and operation of shipyard facilities can facilitate the transfer of technology and skills, contributing to the overall improvement of the workforce. The Kenya shipyard is playing a central role in driving infrastructure development in different areas of the economy, including improvements in transportation, energy, and utilities. This can have a positive impact on the overall economic landscape. In terms of foreign exchange earnings, involvement of the shipyard in international

trade significantly contributes to foreign exchange earnings for the country through shipbuilding, repair, and maintenance services for both domestic and international clients.

A well-developed shipyard sector can enhance the competitiveness of Kenya's maritime industry. This includes the ability to build and maintain a diverse range of vessels, supporting the growth of shipping, fishing, and other maritime-related activities. Besides the direct economic impact, shipyard activities often stimulate the growth of subsidiary industries, such as suppliers of raw materials, equipment, and services. This can create a ripple effect, boosting economic activities in the broader supply chain of the country.

5.3 Conclusions

Based on the findings, the research concluded that shipyard facilities in Kenya have a positive impact on employment creation, providing job opportunities for both skilled and unskilled labor in the shipbuilding and maintenance sectors. The findings may suggest that the presence of shipyard facilities contributes to the transfer of advanced technologies and skills, fostering the development of a more skilled and knowledgeable workforce. Another conclusion was that shipyard facilities play a role in stimulating infrastructure development in the surrounding economic areas, leading to improvements in transportation, energy, and utilities. Due to economic diversification, shipyard activities contribute to economic diversification by supporting the growth of other industries and services, thereby creating a more robust and diversified economic landscape. Finally, the study concluded that a well-developed shipyard sector positively influences the competitiveness of Kenya's maritime industry by facilitating the construction and maintenance of a wide range of vessels.

5.4 Recommendations

The research recommended that the Kenyan government and private investors should consider further investments in shipyard facilities to capitalize on the potential economic benefits. To sustain the positive impact on employment and technology transfer, there should be continuous skills development programs in collaboration with educational institutions and industry stakeholders. To enhance competitiveness in the global market, the research recommended the need for the government to foster international collaborations and partnerships for knowledge exchange and technology transfer. There should also be a focus shift on strategic planning for infrastructure development in areas surrounding shipyard facilities to ensure optimal support for the industry. Finally, the study recommended improved policies aimed at promoting the growth of subsidiary or related industries, such as suppliers and service providers, to create a more resilient and interconnected maritime ecosystem.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies

A comparative and comprehensive study should be conducted on contribution of a number of selected defence national security industries on the economic development of Kenya to provide a more comprehensive and broader data.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I Questionnaire

Part A: Demographic Information

1. What is your gender

Male ()

Female ()

2. Are you a Kenyan Citizen?

Yes ()

No ()

3. What is your designation at the shipyard facility?

4. What is your level of study?

Secondary () Tertiary ()

Undergraduate () Post graduate ()

5. For how long have you worked at shipyard Facility?

Part B: Contributions of Mombasa shipyard Facility to International Trade and Economic wellbeing of the Nation.

6. Has the Shipyard facility improved marine facilities for the Navy teams at the coastal region of Kenya?.....
.....

7. Does the shipyard facility manufacture military vessels?.....
.....

8. Are the technical experts from the Kenya navy teams trained at the facility?.....

.....

9. Do foreign ships and military vessels dock at the facility for servicing or maintenance?.....

.....

10. How has the Mombasa Shipyard facility favored International Trade?.....

.....

11. In your , own opinion, does the Kenya Shipyard Limited promote the capacity of officers from the Kenya Navy and comparing the government spending on the project has it gradually reduced the maintenance cost of manufacturing and repairing military vessels?.....

.....

12. Please indicate your level of agreement on these statements using the provided key below

1 Strongly Disagree, 2 Disagree, 3 Neutral, 4 Agree 5 Strongly Agree

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
There is adequate funding for the shipyard facility					
The shipyard facility has created more employment opportunities for citizens along the Indian Ocean					
The modern shipyard has enhanced national security					
Defense National Industries aligns					

to the national development goals					
The shipyard in Mombasa has promoted safe fishing activities and conservation of marine environments					

Part C: Effects of Shipyard Facility on Marine Safety and National Security

- 13. Are there adequate technologies and radar systems to monitor marine activities?.....
.....
- 14. Do navy teams regularly patrol the extensive Indian Ocean using advanced marine vessels manufacture at the Shipyard limited?.....
.....
- 15. Has the shipyard facility promoted the efficiency of clearance and safety of transit goods along the Indian Ocean sea route?.....
.....
- 16. Do the Kenya Navy teams collaborate with other national and County Marine security actors to share intelligence reports and mitigate potential threats in the maritime domain?.....
.....
- 17. Are other marine security professionals trained at the Shipyard Facility?.....
.....